

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10760) granting a pension to Wallace L. Scott, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 3669); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 17298) granting an increase of pension to Clara E. Smith, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 3670); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 17307) to authorize the Anacostia, Surrattsville and Brandywine Electric Railway Company to extend its street railway in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 17308) providing for the trial of certain citizenship cases in the United States courts in the Indian Territory—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 17309) to appropriate \$100,000 for the relief of parties for property taken from them by military forces of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 17310) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station at Chicago, Ill.—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 17311) authorizing the State of Arkansas to fix its western boundary—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine (by request): A bill (H. R. 17312) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for prior years—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 17313) authorizing the Court of Claims to resume consideration of the case of the Eastern Cherokees against The United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FEELY: A bill (H. R. 17314) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office at Oak Park, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 17315) for the further prevention of the spread of communicable diseases in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 17316) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office at Allentown, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 17317) to prevent the exportation and sale of goods made in the United States at a less price than the same class and kind of goods are sold to the people of the United States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17318) to prevent the exportation through postal service of goods made in the United States sold, or to be sold, at a price less than the same goods, kind and quality, are sold in the United States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HEATWOLE: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 85) for printing 19,000 copies of Review of the World's Commerce for the year 1902—to the Committee on Printing.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOREING: A bill (H. R. 17319) for the relief of James Denton—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DICK: A bill (H. R. 17320) granting an increase of pension to Orin P. Stoffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 17321) granting an increase of pension to William B. Kimball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 17322) for the relief of Mary Jane Pollard, widow of William Pollard, late second assistant engineer, United States Navy—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 17323) to appropriate \$2,010 to pay findings of Court of Claims to Constant P. Wilson, as administrator—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOSS: A bill (H. R. 17324) granting a pension to Rebecca Cardwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 17325) granting an increase of pension to Clara Eugenia Kramer—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 17326) granting a pension to Julia E. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Resolution of the board of supervisors of Erie County, Ky., in favor of the good-roads bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COOMBS: Resolutions of City Front Federation, of San Francisco, Cal., favoring the repeal of the desert-land law—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of retail druggists of New Britain, Conn., urging the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LITTLE: Petition of full-blood Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, praying an enabling act to permit them to remove to the Republic of Mexico—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: Resolutions of Lehigh Lodge, No. 403, of Easton, Pa., International Machinists, favoring the repeal of the desert-land law—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PADGETT: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Alexander Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 37, of Fort Wayne, Ind., favoring House bill 16457, relating to gifts in connection with the sale of tobacco and cigars—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolutions of the board of aldermen of Erie County, N. Y., in favor of House bill 15369, known as the good-roads bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: Petitions of retail druggists of Boonville and Macks Creek, Mo., favoring the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Protest of Crown of the West Lodge, No. 135, and Ramsey County Lodge, No. 331, Order of B'rith Abraham, of St. Paul, Minn., against the exclusion of Jewish immigrants at the port of New York—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Charles T. Heller and other druggists, of St. Paul, Minn., urging the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce against the removal of the dam at the mouth of the Minnesota River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WANGER: Resolutions of McKinley Lodge, No. 283, Order of B'rith Abraham, of Pottstown, Pa., relating to methods of the immigration bureau at the port of New York—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WILEY: Petition of Webster & Ruff, druggists, of Lapine, Ala., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZENOR: Resolution of the Commercial Club of New Albany, Ind., for 9-foot draft of water in the Ohio River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, February 8, 1903.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Mr. WILLIAM J. BROWNING, Chief Clerk, called the House to order and read the following communication:

FEBRUARY 8, 1903.

I hereby designate as Speaker pro tempore for this day Hon. RICHARD WAYNE PARKER, of New Jersey.

D. B. HENDERSON, Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty Father, whose spirit is everywhere present to uphold, strengthen, and guide Thy children in the discharge of the cares and responsibilities which must needs come to us in this earthly existence. We thank Thee for the holy Sabbath day, which takes us, if we will, out of the busy whirl and turmoil of life's activities, not only to quiet and rest, but to a contemplation of the larger relationships of life with Thee and our fellow-men. We thank Thee for whatever is great in men as financiers, as discoverers, as statesmen, as scholars or teachers of truth and righteousness, but above all we thank Thee for that full rounded-out character in men which lifts them above self in poise and nobility of soul. We bless Thee for all whom Thou hast raised up to be leaders of men, especially for the men of America who have wrought and woven into the fibers of our nation their characters, which make it strong and great; and as we gather here to-day, help us to call

to mind whatever was noble and pure and lofty in those whom we would honor by this sacred service, and let Thy loving arms be about those who are near and dear to them in the ties of kinship, to comfort and sustain them in that blessed hope of the immortality of the soul, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE FOR THIS DAY.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the order under which the proceedings of this day will be governed.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. GARDNER, of New Jersey, by unanimous consent, Resolved, That the House meet on Sunday, the 8th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of resolutions commemorative of the life, character, and services of the late Gen. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, a Senator of the United States from the State of New Jersey.

On motion of Mr. FLANAGAN, by unanimous consent, it was Resolved, That when the House meets on Sunday, the 8th day of February, 1903, it shall consider appropriate resolutions memorial of the public services and life of Hon. JOSHUA S. SALMON, late a Representative from the Fourth Congressional district of New Jersey.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE SENATOR SEWELL.

Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That this House has heard with sincere regret the announcement of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM JOYCE SEWELL, late a Senator of the United States from the State of New Jersey, and tenders to the family of the deceased the assurance of its profound sympathy with them in the bereavement they have been called upon to sustain, and the further assurance that this House recognizes the lofty patriotism and eminent abilities of the deceased and the value of his long and distinguished public service to his country.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to transmit to the family of Mr. SEWELL a certified copy of the foregoing resolution.

Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, before proceeding, I desire to ask unanimous consent for general leave to print on this resolution. It so comes about that at least five distinguished gentlemen who were to speak here to-day, Mr. DALZELL of Pennsylvania, Mr. GROSVENOR of Ohio, Mr. BINGHAM and Mr. ADAMS, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. McDERMOTT of New Jersey, are either confined to their homes by sickness or are unavoidably absent. It is desirable that they, at least, should be able to place their tributes of respect upon the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent that general leave to print may be granted upon the resolution just read. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

[Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, many years ago, when a little boy, I was taken by my father to a session of the senate of the State of New Jersey. What particularly impressed my childish mind was the presence of the presiding officer. I can remember the respect and admiration I felt for him. I thought he was one whose example all might follow. A quarter of a century has passed since then, and during that time my first impression of WILLIAM J. SEWELL has grown stronger with the years. Although my lot has been cast in another State, I have always felt a Jerseyman's pride in her strong men, and a Jerseyman's love for those who have made her famous.

SEWELL occupied the seat of Jonathan Elmer, of John Rutherford, of Richard Stockton, and Jonathan Dayton. With such a parliamentary ancestry it would not have been surprising had he been lost in the shadow of his forebears; yet SEWELL stands out as the representative of all that has made New Jersey and that has made this great nation of ours what they are to-day.

Honesty and ability are the presupposed possessions of every man who enters the Senate, but in addition to these essentials SEWELL possessed a manhood and a manliness that were worthy of the best traditions of our history. A gallant soldier in the Army of the Potomac, with a dash and daring that came of his Irish blood, a masterful ruler of men in politics, he achieved success and fame through his own exertions and because he never compromised with his sense of right.

Although he was a militant partisan, he never permitted party prejudice to swerve him from the path of righteousness. No more splendid page is written in our history than that which contains the story of SEWELL's moral courage in the Fitz-John Porter case. Undeterred by the fact that it had become a party issue, undaunted by the pressure of social and political friends, it was enough for him to believe that a great wrong had been done to a gallant soldier, and, taking his very political life in his hands, he fought the good fight through to victory. Those who knew the man expected nothing other from him. His fight in this particular case was but an incident in the battle he waged through life—a constant struggle of all that was just and honest and true—a struggle that is crowned to-day with the victory of the love and respect of all who knew him.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, it was not my good fortune to know General SEWELL previous to my entrance into Congress. While I had met him at great conventions, it was in such manner as to only acquire a casual knowledge of the man; but when I came here and he entered the Senate the lines of legislation threw us together so closely that I learned to know him well, to have a profound respect for his judgment, and to have an admiration and love for the man. The life and achievements of Senator SEWELL, as outlined by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. GARDNER] this morning, are the greatest tribute that can be paid to the genius of American institutions in affording such men from any country the opportunity to work out their own great destinies, as well as the greatest tribute to the Senator himself.

Coming to this country, as stated, a poor, unknown boy, entering the Army of the Union to battle for the life of the Republic and the perpetuation of free institutions, fighting his way up without any fictitious aids, rank by rank, step by step until, as stated, he left the Army of the United States at the close of the civil war with the high rank of brevet major-general—he achieved much of military glory. Then, turning to civil life with the same energy, the same integrity, the same courage, the same intelligence and high purpose, he carved for himself a place both in business and in politics that makes him stand unrivaled among the sons of New Jersey.

His life and his achievements, his accomplishments, his character, all leave an inspiration for the future, not only to the sons of New Jersey, but to the young men of the Republic wherever the history of the country is studied. To the Senate of the United States he brought a trained intellect, a thorough knowledge of politics and Government, and when he was on committees of conference, his judgment almost invariably was of such character, backed by such reason, that the conferees associated with him, almost without exception, yielded to his desires, his wishes, or his arguments.

Mr. Speaker, during this busy life in the Senate of the United States, at the head of a great railroad corporation, looking after multitudinous questions that affected those associated with him, both in politics and business, there never was a time when this great hearted Scotch-Irish American was not ready to turn aside from his busy pursuits to look after the interests of those who served their country with him during the days of the civil war. Most men in his position would have had enough to do to occupy them fully, either as president of that great corporation or as a Senator of the United States. Mr. SEWELL, however, attended to both, and then gave enough time to see to it that in the great homes that are built up by this generous Government to care for those who battled for the flag during the days of the rebellion their inmates were cared for, their wants supplied, and the best interests of the homes at all times advanced.

I regret that it was not my privilege to know him more in his home life. One evening I was a guest at his home for a short time, and I found there that the people of his neighborhood, the statesmen who were visiting his locality on that occasion, went to his house to spend of the evening the hours that were left in converse with this sage of New Jersey. There, too, through that gentleness, that hospitality, courtesy, and kindness which so pervaded his nature, as well as the ability with which he presented the different questions that came before us in our conversation, I learned to admire him in that place as I had learned to love and admire him in his public life. It is a great tribute to any American to say that his home life is perfect, and that is all that was needed, to my mind, to round out the splendid career of this great man. I am glad to be here to-day to listen to that part of the tribute of my friend from New Jersey [Mr. GARDNER] and to pay my tribute of respect, feeble as it may be, to this man who adopted our country and added renown and glory to her citizenship.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, it was my good fortune to know Senator WILLIAM J. SEWELL well, the acquaintance beginning during the session of the Forty-seventh Congress, while he was serving as Senator and as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, and I was a member of the House on the same committee, where we were thrown together quite frequently. It was only necessary to be with Senator SEWELL a very short time in order to be impressed with his superb qualifications as a business man. I came to know him better on account of our association as members of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes from 1891 until his death. To those who did know him well it is not surprising to learn from his biography that, although he came to this country from another as a poor boy, he succeeded in every undertaking to the satisfaction of his friends and, no doubt, of himself.

He shipped as a boy, bound for the Pacific, and became the first officer before the end of the voyage. He enlisted as a private at the outbreak of the civil war, and closed his military

career as a major-general. Whether in military life or in business life, it was always the same with him; he landed at the head of every enterprise in which he was engaged, without regard to where he started. He was three times president of the senate of his State, and elected three times as a Senator of the United States. Six times was he chairman of the State delegation to the national conventions. He was one of the oldest members in continuous service of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes at the time of his death. He served one year as its president, utterly refusing further election to this important office on account of pressing business engagements too numerous made to become a member of the board, notwithstanding the earnest desire of his fellow-members that he should do so. He showed great interest, in fact, unusual interest, in the philanthropic business of the board.

Senator SEWELL was a quiet, modest, and unobtrusive man, able, forceful, honest, and strong. He was held in the highest esteem by all whose fortune it was to know him. He was a faithful, loyal, and affectionate husband and father. He was loved and revered by his family. I attended his funeral and was not surprised to learn in what high esteem he was held by the citizens of New Jersey, and especially of those of the city of Camden, in which he lived, every business house, large or small, of whatever character, being absolutely closed. The memory of such men truly live after them.

Mr. STEWART of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, death is regarded in the religions and poetry of all nations both as a destroyer and deliverer; as a sting as well as a blessing; as a consummation, and a sad interruption; as a curse and a benediction.

It requires faith unquestioned and profound to believe that death is other than a curse when it takes a beloved one in the heyday of youth, in the roseate hour of hope and promise; but we are in a measure satisfied when the grim messenger takes one from our ranks whose life work has been crowned, whose career ended, is brilliant and replete. Life then prolonged is but repetition, cumulative, and oftentimes monotonous.

The life of Senator SEWELL was complete, was crowned, was finished, full of useful labor and distinguished success.

Born in Ireland in lowly, middle rank, he succeeded by sheer merit and ability to reach the highest office in the nation eligible to the foreign born.

He was a commanding figure and power in his State, and a United States Senator of wonderful influence and prestige. In his adopted State he was a man of large affairs and influence, and his strength was always directed to increase its commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests, and New Jersey properly appreciates the efforts of Senator SEWELL in the development of her interests along these lines.

But it is as a soldier, courageous, daring, ever intrepid, that General SEWELL's enduring fame will largely rest.

The story of his soldier life, and his deeds of heroism read like a romance. Who will ever forget SEWELL at Chancellorsville and his brilliant achievements in that great battle?

General Sickles in his official report of the battle says:

Charge after charge was made by this gallant brigade under Colonel SEWELL, Fifth New Jersey, upon whom the command devolved (after the loss of General Mott and Colonel Park, Second New York Volunteers, wounded) before it was withdrawn, terribly reduced and mutilated, from the part assigned it. Its stern resistance to the impulsive assaults of the enemy and the brilliant charges made in return were worthy of the "Old Guard." No soldier could refuse a tribute of admiration in remembrance of the last charge made. A small body, for a regiment, drove the enemy out of the rifle pits near Fairview before withdrawing and returned with 40 men, whose sole reliance in this charge was in the bayonet, every cartridge having been exploded moments before.

Such was SEWELL, the soldier.

SEWELL in appearance was essentially military, and his mind was in the mold of the hero. Always taciturn, his silence was as significant and sometimes as ominous as the sphinx, and filled you with apprehension that what he would do next might "make or unmake him quite."

His purpose was always lofty, never trivial; he loved his adopted country with a chivalrous and courtly devotion, and was always ready to immolate his services, his means, yes, life itself, on its altars.

General SEWELL was a polished gentleman, withal, not demonstrative but strongly and warmly attached to his friends, and as constant in his friendship as destiny. He believed friendship to be the "sweetener of life, the cement of the soul, the solder of society," nor was he unforgiving toward his enemies; his soul harbored no bitterness; it was gentle and kind and his whole bearing and conversation toward those he came in social or official contact tended to encourage and help.

SEWELL as has been said was a silent man, but when he spoke a kindly smile would often irradiate his stern face and his words would be low and sweet and full of friendly interest.

His memory comes to us not in a "robe of mourning and in a

faded light," but in brilliant colors and colossal figures as a dignified statesman, a heroic soldier, a stately citizen, and a constant friend.

We are satisfied that time will add to the estimate of SEWELL's worth and services, and that a just posterity will regard his military exploits and civic employments at a much higher standard even than is so generously accorded by his contemporaries.

In these memorial services we note in halting words the life of those we think we know sufficiently to testify concerning.

Our lives are involved, too, most of us in a less conspicuous sense, but all amply within their limitations. We alone know surely our purpose and inspiration, but let us all sincerely hope that each of us in our public efforts, and in our private concerns and friendships, will be guided by the spirit General SEWELL was controlled by—a lofty and generous patriotism and unselfish devotion to duty, and a magnificent and enduring love of mankind.

In parting we salute the splendid and distinguished dead, while we abide a while in the shadow of the Great Mystery with the waiting and anxious living.

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, now neither the birthplace nor the parentage of WILLIAM J. SEWELL interests us or those who shall come after us, beyond the simple matter of history.

But what he aspired to be, what he did, and what he was are matters of vast importance, since his life is a priceless heritage. Ours is an age of true hero worship in the largest and best sense of the term; and the life of WILLIAM J. SEWELL will long be an inspiration to every lad of New Jersey, where the potentiality of his personal influence will never cease if the secondary or reflected power of his soul shall be taken into the range of our contemplation.

What WILLIAM J. SEWELL did has been recounted elsewhere, and his achievements have also been reviewed here to-day; therefore, I shall pay my tribute of respect to this natural leader and chieftain of men by recalling those qualities and characteristics which, combining, it seems to me, made him what he was.

His purpose never slept. He knew as well as any man I ever met that one of the most striking differences between men in the race of life is the measure of determination. His determination was invincible. His energy was measured by his heart beats. He died like a warrior in the fury of battle, restless because he must rest.

Buoyed up and borne along by a God-like will, he clearly saw that—

True ambition there alone resides
Where Justice vindicates and Wisdom guides.
Wouldst thou be famed? Have those high acts in view
Brave men would act.

He clearly saw that all work is noble if nobly done, and every task was so nobly wrought by him that it was turned into a stepping-stone to a higher and broader plane of action, where duties multiplied and burdens heavier grew, only to bring new opportunities to his aspiring soul. Through well doing, from round to round, he mounted the ladder of fame and held his place with equal poise. As step by step he gained his vantage ground, he left no doubt in any mind that his "words were bonds." Indeed, there were those—

Who scanned the actions of his daily life
With all the industrious malice of a foe,
And nothing met their eyes but deeds of honor.

Nor was his the honor, confined and measured by subtle speech whose terms fixed narrow bounds for his interpretation, but rather that which sounds in wisdom and knows no limitation except what justice makes. By every instinct he seemed to know that honor, indeed, is the finest sense of justice the human mind can frame; and being so happily and fortunately constituted he could—

Poise the cause in justice's equal scale,
Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails.

Herein lay the wisdom of his party leadership more than in practice and experience, for the former was absolutely essential, while the latter could only be a helpful incident in such consummate success as his.

His life was one of many relationships, and he almost invariably, with unerring discernment, could detect the false and discover the true, and, realizing that a false friendship, like clambering vines, shades and rots the walls it covers, while true friendship brings to life the brightest sunshine and sweetest pleasures, he recognized and held as friends only tried and transparent characters.

No one ever charged him with disloyalty nor placed a limit to the measure of the support to which he was justly entitled. He never forgot a friend, and he requited every favor fourfold.

He was a stranger to the sense of ingratitude, and though he almost personified reserve in his military mien his heart was as tender as a child's.

These were the qualities which, uniting in his soul, made him a patriot of heroic mold.

Never shall I forget his patriotic words when his heart had been touched by the presentation of a token of friendship, upon which he discovered the name of his wife interwrought with his own.

Alluding to his love for that country which had made it possible for him to do so much for himself, with an emotion he only with the greatest difficulty could partly conceal, he expressed a profound regret, evidently most sincere, that it had not been his glorious fortune to fall in battle fighting for her cause. He said that this had been the one earnest desire of his life, and that when from political considerations, urged by his colleagues in the United States Senate, he could not accept the commission tendered him by President McKinley, he willingly and gladly laid both of his boys upon the altar of his country.

Of him it can be truly said:

My country claims me all, claims every passion,
Her liberty henceforth be all my thought,
Though with a brother's life cheaply bought,
For her mine own I'd willingly resign,
And say with transport that the gain was mine.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL possessed the will of a god, and was inspired by a noble ambition: He was wise, he was grateful, he was loyal, he was brave. "His integrity was as spotless as a star." His life was as pure as a bar of light. He loved his country, and the full measure of his devotion to her was not found in his own life nor in the priceless lives of his two sons which he gladly proffered, but in an earnest desire that his blood might be poured out on the battlefield in defense of her flag.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, the life of WILLIAM JOYCE SEWELL was a romance. He was a little boy in an Irish town, where his father, an Englishman, held some office, I believe, in the internal revenue. His mother was one of the Irish gentry, but that boyhood was spent in poverty. As a youth he became a sailor amid the islands of the Pacific. Then he came here and was a soldier for the Union, decorated for bravery with a medal of honor, retired after four years as brigadier-general and brevet major-general, and still in his early manhood.

He began life anew as the captain of a freight yard. He rose in the same quick fashion to be superintendent and president of a railroad that was one of the great branches of the Pennsylvania system. Then, as a politician, first as State senator, he suddenly came into command of the political circles of his State—a command that was almost as military as that which he had exercised in the Army. Elected Senator of the United States amid a storm of opposition, defeated for his second term, he was finally reelected by acclamation, taking a place here at the head of the nation, where he was the trusted adviser of our wisest Presidents and carried the weight and strength of the man who is born to rule.

One fact alone will show this. The President wished to make him a major-general in the Spanish war. His associates could not spare him from the Senate and begged him to remain.

Such a life is a romance, but it is one that is not easy to tell. His nearest friends know how deeply he loved them, how thoroughly he trusted them, how loyal he was to them, how fully he felt for them, how eager he was to advance all those in whom he believed. But his nearest friends heard very little about himself. He was the lifelong soldier, who acted instead of talking, who decided instead of remembering, and who thought only for a purpose.

And yet all this kind of description tells very little about him, either to friends or to strangers. It tells very much more of his heart to know that in manhood he went back to the little Irish town where he had spent his boyhood, in order to go past and look at the house where his mother had lived, but without the heart to go in, because it was occupied by strangers. It tells something more to remember the more than brotherly affection which always prevailed between himself and his brother, Robert Sewell, the lawyer of New York, who had come here almost with him, where the two brothers had helped each other in their new country in the New World.

At the battle of Williamsburg he was a young captain of infantry. I think it was his first field. A fieldpiece and some ammunition had been captured from the other side. He took possession of it, like the sailor that he was—ready for everything—and with two or three men to help him was serving the piece against its former owners. At this time General Kearney rode up and asked him his name and his regiment. He said, "Do you belong to the artillery?" "No; to the infantry." "How did you come to serve the gun?" And when it was explained, he said, "Be kind enough to give General Kearney's compliments to your colonel and say to him that you are a gallant and efficient young officer whose conduct ought to be commended."

General SEWELL was prouder of this, his first commendation in his first battle, than perhaps of any other. The military phase of his character remained throughout his life. It was almost as

a chief that he always received his friends in the receptions which were held by him, crowding his rooms at Trenton, whenever he went to the State capital. Within what he deemed to be his own sphere he disposed of all matters with military promptness and precision, and yet no one could be more regardful of the sphere of influence of others. His delicate deference to the wishes of representatives whose opinions differed from his own was as marked as his autocratic rule where he had the right. His sensitive honor was shown by the fact that as ex-senator of the State, and at one time ex-Senator of the United States, he always refused to exercise the privilege of going upon the floor.

He began his political career in New Jersey amid the most bitter opposition. Before his death he had conquered the respect and love of those who had been most opposed to him. He lived simply. He made no display. He was a magnate in railroad circles, but no one would have known it from his ways. He did his duty through life, never fearing to assume new work, until what he had to do in business, in statecraft, in charity among the old soldiers and elsewhere, finally overwhelmed him.

When he died the whole State went into mourning. His funeral was a spontaneous outburst of grief. For courage, loyalty, truth, and courtesy, whether as soldier, statesman, citizen, or man, the memory of WILLIAM JOYCE SEWELL is dear to his friends, who are found wherever his work was done, whether in war, in government, or in the pursuits of peace. Let us keep such memories green.

Blest is the land whose heroes still have life
Within the heart-world of their countrymen,
Inspiring its youth to noble deeds
And love of what has made it free and great.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Are there any further remarks? The question is upon the adoption of the resolutions.

The question was taken, and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a conference report, in order that it may be printed in the RECORD, upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate bill 569, to establish the department of commerce and labor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, presents a conference report and asks that it may be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The conference report is as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 569) "to establish the department of commerce and labor," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: Page 2, line 8 of the amendment, strike out all after the word "Congress" to the end of section 2 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and the Auditor for the State and other Departments shall receive and examine all accounts of salaries and incidental expenses of the office of the secretary of commerce and labor, and of all bureaus and offices under his direction, all accounts relating to the Light-House Board, Steamboat-Inspection Service, Immigration, Navigation, Alaskan fur-seal fisheries, the National Bureau of Standards, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Census, Department of Labor, Fish Commission, and to all other business within the jurisdiction of the department of commerce and labor, and certify the balances arising thereon to the division of bookkeeping and warrants and send forthwith a copy of each certificate to the secretary of commerce and labor."

Page 3, line 15 of the amendment, insert, after the word "Establishment," the following: "the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the Bureau of Navigation, the United States Shipping Commissioners."

Page 4, line 3 of the amendment, strike out the word "Commissioner" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Commission."

Strike out all of section 6 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 6. That there shall be in the department of commerce and labor a bureau to be called the bureau of corporations, and a commissioner of corporations who shall be the head of said bureau, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum. There shall also be in said bureau a deputy commissioner, who shall receive a salary of \$3,500 per annum and who shall in the absence of the commissioner act as and perform the duties of the commissioner of corporations, and who shall also perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the secretary of commerce and labor or by the said commissioner. There shall also be in the said bureau a chief clerk and such special agents, clerks, and other employees as may be authorized by law.

"The said commissioner shall have power and authority to make, under the direction and control of the secretary of commerce and labor, diligent investigation into the organization, conduct, and management of the business of any corporation, joint-stock company, or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, excepting common carriers subject to an act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, and to gather such information and data as will enable the President of the United States to make recommendations to Congress for legislation for the regulation of such commerce, and to report such data to the President from time to time as he shall require; and the information so obtained, or as much thereof as the President may direct shall be made public.

"In order to accomplish the purposes declared in the foregoing part of this section, the said commissioner shall have and exercise the same power and authority in respect to corporations, joint-stock companies, and combinations subject to the provisions hereof as is conferred on the Interstate Commerce Commission in said 'act to regulate commerce' and the amendments thereto in respect to common carriers so far as the same may be applicable, including the right to subpoena and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses

and the production of documentary evidence and to administer oaths. All the requirements, obligations, liabilities, and immunities imposed or conferred by said 'act to regulate commerce' and by 'an act in relation to testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission,' etc., approved February 11, 1893, supplemental to said 'act to regulate commerce,' shall also apply to all persons who may be subpoenaed to testify as witnesses or to produce documentary evidence in pursuance of the authority conferred by this section.

"It shall also be the province and duty of said bureau, under the direction of the secretary of commerce and labor, to gather, compile, publish, and supply useful information concerning corporations doing business within the limits of the United States as shall engage in interstate commerce or in commerce between the United States and any foreign country, including corporations engaged in insurance, and to attend to such other duties as may be hereafter provided by law."

Page 6, line 8, of the amendment, after the word "required," insert the words "by the secretary of commerce and labor."

Page 7, line 7, of the amendment, after the word "labor," insert the following: "Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter the method of collecting and accounting for the head tax prescribed by section 1 of the act entitled 'An act to regulate immigration,' approved August 3, 1882."

Page 8, line 21, of the amendment, after the word "in," insert the words "or by."

In lieu of section 10 of the amendment insert the following:

"Sec. 10. That all duties performed and all power and authority now possessed or exercised by the head of any executive department in and over any bureau, office, officer, board, branch, or division of the public service by this act transferred to the department of commerce and labor, or any business arising therefrom or pertaining thereto, or in relation to the duties performed by and authority conferred by law upon such bureau, officer, office, board, branch, or division of the public service, whether of an appellate or revisory character or otherwise, shall hereafter be vested in and exercised by the head of the said department of commerce and labor."

"All duties, power, authority, and jurisdiction, whether supervisory, appellate, or otherwise, now imposed or conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by acts of Congress relating to merchant vessels or yachts, their measurement, numbers, names, registers, enrollments, licenses, commissions, records, mortgages, bills of sale, transfers, entry, clearance, movements, and transportation of their cargoes and passengers, owners, officers, seamen, passengers, fees, inspection, equipment for the better security of life, and by acts of Congress relating to tonnage tax, boilers on steam vessels, the carrying of inflammable, explosive, or dangerous cargo on vessels, the use of petroleum or other similar substances to produce motive power, and relating to the remission or refund of fines, penalties, forfeitures, exactions, or charges incurred for violating any provision of law relating to vessels or seamen or to informer's shares of such fines, and by acts of Congress relating to the Commissioner and Bureau of Navigation, shipping commissioners, their officers and employees, Steamboat-Inspection Service and any of the officials thereof, shall be, and hereby are, transferred to and imposed and conferred upon the secretary of commerce and labor from and after the time of the transfer of the Bureau of Navigation, the shipping commissioners, and the Steamboat-Inspection Service to the department of commerce and labor, and shall not thereafter be imposed upon or exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury. And all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are, so far as inconsistent, hereby repealed."

Page 10, line 12 of the amendment, strike out the words "or the Interstate Commerce Commission," and insert the following: "from the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of War, the Department of Justice, the Post-Office Department, the Department of the Navy, or the Department of the Interior."

Page 11, line 6 of the amendment, after the word "act," insert the words "other than those of section 12."

And the House agree to the same.

W. P. HEPBURN,
JAMES R. MANN,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Managers on the part of the House.
M. A. HANNA,
KNUTE NELSON,
A. S. CLAY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

The statement of the House conferees is as follows:

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 509) to establish the department of commerce and labor, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The substitute amendment of the House is agreed to with various amendments.

The first of these amendments is to strike out the provision in the House substitute in reference to the auditing of accounts and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

"The Auditor for the State and other departments shall receive and examine all accounts of salaries and incidental expenses of the office of the secretary of commerce and labor, and of all bureaus and offices under his direction, all accounts relating to the Light-House Board, Steamboat-Inspection Service, immigration, navigation, Alaskan fur-seal fisheries, the National Bureau of Standards, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Census, Department of Labor, Fish Commission, and to all other business within the jurisdiction of the department of commerce and labor, and certify the balances arising thereon to the division of bookkeeping and warrants, and send forthwith a copy of each certificate to the secretary of commerce and labor."

This language more nearly conforms with the present law upon the subject of auditing accounts.

The second amendment to the House substitute provides for the transfer from the Treasury Department to the department of commerce and labor of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the Bureau of Navigation, and the United States shipping commissioners.

The third amendment agreed to is to insert the word "commission," instead of the word "commissioner," in the description "Fish Commission," the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries being already included.

The fourth amendment agreed to inserts, after the word "required," in section 5, the words "by the secretary of commerce and labor," so as to provide that consular officers shall send reports, under the direction of the Secretary of State, as often as required by the secretary of commerce and labor.

The fifth amendment agreed to is to strike out all of section 6 of the House substitute and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 6. That there shall be in the department of commerce and labor a bureau to be called the bureau of corporations, and a commissioner of corporations who shall be the head of said bureau, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum. There shall also be in said bureau a deputy commissioner, who shall receive a salary of \$3,500 per annum, and who shall, in the absence of the commissioner, act as, and

perform the duties of, the commissioner of corporations, and who shall also perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the secretary of commerce and labor or by the said commissioner. There shall also be in the said bureau a chief clerk and such special agents, clerks, and other employees as may be authorized by law.

"The said commissioner shall have power and authority to make, under the direction and control of the secretary of commerce and labor, diligent investigation into the organization, conduct, and management of the business of any corporation, joint stock company, or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several States and with foreign nations excepting common carriers subject to 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and to gather such information and data as will enable the President of the United States to make recommendations to Congress for legislation for the regulation of such commerce, and to report such data to the President from time to time as he shall require; and the information so obtained, or as much thereof as the President may direct, shall be made public."

"In order to accomplish the purposes declared in the foregoing part of this section, the said commissioner shall have and exercise the same power and authority in respect to corporations, joint stock companies, and combinations subject to the provisions hereof as is conferred on the Interstate Commerce Commission in said 'act to regulate commerce' and the amendments thereto in respect to common carriers, so far as the same may be applicable, including the right to subpoena and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence and to administer oaths. All the requirements, obligations, liabilities, and immunities imposed or conferred by said 'act to regulate commerce' and by 'An act in relation to testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission,' etc., approved February 11, 1893, supplemental to said 'act to regulate commerce,' shall also apply to all persons who may be subpoenaed to testify as witnesses or to produce documentary evidence in pursuance of the authority conferred by this section."

"It shall also be the province and duty of said bureau, under the direction of the secretary of commerce and labor, to gather, compile, publish, and supply useful information concerning corporations doing business within the limits of the United States as shall engage in interstate commerce or in commerce between the United States and any foreign country, including corporations engaged in insurance, and to attend to such other duties as may be hereafter provided by law."

The sixth amendment agreed to is to insert at the end of the first sentence in section 7 (which provides for the transfer of the Bureau of Immigration to the new department) the following: "Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter the method of collecting and accounting for the head tax prescribed by section 1 of the act entitled 'An act to regulate immigration,' approved August 3, 1882."

The seventh amendment agreed to is to insert the words "or by" in section 9, so as to include in the transfer "all officers, clerks, and employees now employed in or by any of the bureaus," etc., transferred to the new department.

The eighth amendment agreed to is to strike out all of section 10 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That all duties performed and all power and authority now possessed or exercised by the head of any executive department in and over any bureau, office, officer, board, branch, or division of the public service by this act transferred to the department of commerce and labor, or any business arising therefrom or pertaining thereto, or in relation to the duties performed by and authority conferred by law upon such bureau, officer, office, board, branch, or division of the public service, whether of an appellate or revisory character or otherwise, shall hereafter be vested in and exercised by the head of the said department of commerce and labor."

"All duties, power, authority, and jurisdiction, whether supervisory, appellate, or otherwise, now imposed or conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by acts of Congress relating to merchant vessels or yachts, their measurement, numbers, names, registers, enrollments, licenses, commissions, records, mortgages, bills of sale, transfers, entry, clearance, movements, and transportation of their cargoes and passengers, owners, officers, seamen, passengers, fees, inspection, equipment for the better security of life, and by acts of Congress relating to tonnage tax, boilers on steam vessels, the carrying of inflammable, explosive, or dangerous cargo on vessels, the use of petroleum or other similar substances to produce motive power, and relating to the remission or refund of fines, penalties, forfeitures, exactions, or charges incurred for violating any provision of law relating to vessels or seamen or to informer's share of such fines, and by acts of Congress relating to the Commissioner and Bureau of Navigation, shipping commissioners, their officers and employees, Steamboat-Inspection Service and any of the officials thereof, shall be, and hereby are, transferred to and imposed and conferred upon the secretary of commerce and labor from and after the time of the transfer of the Bureau of Navigation, the shipping commissioners, and the Steamboat-Inspection Service to the department of commerce and labor, and shall not thereafter be imposed upon or exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury. And all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are, so far as inconsistent, hereby repealed."

The principal new matter inserted in section 10 as agreed to is for the purpose of transferring the present authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to navigation and steamboat inspection service to the secretary of commerce and labor. The amendment enumerates various acts of Congress in which the Secretary of the Treasury is now named by that title, in order to more specifically transfer his present power to the secretary of commerce and labor.

The ninth amendment agreed to is to strike out of section 12 the words "or the Interstate Commerce Commission" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "From the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of War, the Department of Justice, the Post-Office Department, the Department of the Navy, or the Department of the Interior." The effect of this amendment is to permit the President to transfer statistical or scientific work to the department of commerce and labor from any of the Departments named, but it does not permit him to transfer the Interstate Commerce Commission or the statistical work of the Department of Agriculture or the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The tenth amendment is to insert after the word "act," in line 3 of section 13, the words, "other than those of section 12." The effect of this amendment is to make section 12 of the act take effect immediately upon its passage.

W. P. HEPBURN,
JAMES R. MANN,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE HON. JOSHUA S. SALMON.

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following resolutions:

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the special order heretofore adopted, the House proceed to pay tribute to the memory of Hon. JOSHUA S. SALMON, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a faithful and distinguished public servant, the House, at the conclusion of the memorial proceedings of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be, and is hereby, instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, conforming to a venerable usage of this House, a pious and proper custom, we devote a brief hour of to-day to the memory of one who, having played well his part, has passed from us. To me, as his successor, has fallen the duty and honor of outlining, for I may but briefly outline, the life history, the virtues, and public service of the late Hon. JOSHUA S. SALMON.

Mr. SALMON was born near Mount Olive, in Morris County, N. J., February 2, 1846, the son of Gideon and Jane Van Fleet Salmon. The family had been settled in Morris County for more than a century, William Salmon having removed there from Southold, on Long Island, early in the eighteenth century and having become possessed of large tracts in the vicinity of Schooleys Mountain.

The grandfather of William Salmon had sailed from England about 1640 with his two brothers. He founded Southold, Long Island. One of his brothers settled at Elizabeth, N. J., the other in Massachusetts.

The family was of Scotch origin, and an ancestor of the name is said to have been knighted by Robert Bruce for bravery on the field. During the progress of later wars the family had removed to Suffolk County, England.

JOSHUA SALMON received his formal education at the schools of Charlottesville, N. Y., and Schooleys Mountain, N. J. He found on attaining manhood that his whole bent was toward the law and articulated himself as a clerk in the office of Charles E. Schofield, of Jersey City. Here he served his apprenticeship and, when opportunity and fortune served, he rounded his education by matriculating at the Albany Law School, whence he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of LL. B. In March of the same year he was admitted to practice in New York as attorney and counselor, and in November as attorney in New Jersey. Later he became a counselor at the New Jersey bar, and in 1894 an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Immediately on his admission as an attorney at the New Jersey bar he began the serious practice of his profession in Boonton, Morris County, N. J., where he lived and had his principal office to the time of his death.

Mr. SALMON possessed all of the qualifications of a successful practitioner, and his success was only limited by the field in which fate placed him. He was a hard student, and commanded a very complete knowledge of legal principles and precedents.

He was most conscientious in the preparation of a case, with a nice care for detail that made him a formidable adversary on the day of trial. He had naturally a logical and orderly mind, and his arguments, flowing in natural sequence, were clear, incisive, and convincing. His delivery was graceful, his voice resonant and pleasing.

Mr. SALMON was counsel in many very important cases, and in the well-known case of *Miller et al. v. Speer et al.* obtained a construction by the court of errors and appeals of the statute of descents which secured for his clients a large estate. In this case, tried in 1883, the opinion, I believe, of most of the eminent jurists of the bar of New Jersey and of the lower courts had been opposed to his contentions, and on the trials of the cause he had arrayed against him the best talent of New Jersey.

In March, 1893, he was appointed by Governor Werts prosecutor of the pleas for Morris County. In that position he was very successful in securing the conviction of those he prosecuted. Two famous murder trials were those of the State against Bergeman and the State against Wilson. The former case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, which sustained the verdict obtained by Mr. SALMON. The latter case was carried to the court of errors and appeals, the verdict was sustained, and Wilson paid the death penalty.

Mr. SALMON filled a very large place in the life of the city of Boonton. In every good work, in every enterprise that would add to the comfort, the welfare, or the advancement of his fellow-citizens he played an active part. He was a director of the Boonton Bank from the time of its organization in 1890, the most influential member of the board of trustees of the library, and it was so of all other public enterprises.

He was active in matters political from the time of his admission to the bar. In 1876 he was elected to the city council and held office for six years. In 1877 he was elected to the State legislature, where he served on a number of important committees and won recognition on the floor. From 1880 to 1893 he was counsel to the board of chosen freeholders of Morris County, and was counsel to the town of Boonton and a number of town-

ships of Morris County for most of the years from the time of his admission to the bar until death found him at his desk.

On the 6th of October, 1898, Mr. SALMON received the Democratic nomination for Representative of the Fourth Congressional district of New Jersey, and at the polls in November was elected by a handsome majority. In 1900 he was reelected and served with you during the first session of this Congress; served until the 6th day of May, 1902, when the hour struck and he was called suddenly from his work and his honors.

On October 13, 1869, Mr. SALMON married Deborah Virginia Emmons. Six children blessed their union. In March, 1892, Mrs. Deborah Salmon departed this life, and in April, 1893, Mr. SALMON wedded Mrs. Emma Mains Richards, who survives him. Mr. SALMON was a member of the Masonic Order (Arcana Lodge, No. 60, Free and Accepted Masons), and of the social organizations of his city and county. He was an active communicant of the Presbyterian Church and he held an honorable position in the social and religious life of Boonton.

JOSHUA SALMON won distinction in his profession, attained high honor in politics, and held an enviable social position, but it was his own character which will live most dearly in the memory of those who knew him. He possessed a gentle nature; he gave himself, his time, and effort freely and gladly; he could not tire in Christian charity. May he sleep peacefully, secure in the faith he held.

Mr. STEWART of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, although my heart is full of sweet memories of the late JOSHUA S. SALMON, it was not until about fifteen minutes ago that I expected to take part in these memorial exercises, and my attempt will be a very imperfect but cordial tribute to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

I became acquainted with Congressman SALMON shortly after his appearance on the floor of this House. His reputation as a lawyer of ability and industry in his State I was familiar with. I saw him last alive on the evening of the last day of his short Congressional career. I had a pair with him. He was full of exultation, happy, cheerful, and hopeful, going home to try a case at the capital of his State, and expected to be back the following Tuesday. On that Tuesday he suddenly died. He was beloved by all who knew him; stately in physique, gentle, and kindly of heart, always on the alert to do some good, self-denying, absolutely just, and generous.

He was a man who invited your confidence; one you could lean upon and ask for guidance in any doubtful crisis. He was a very resourceful man, and a legislator of tact and wisdom. Although a party man, he was singularly without prejudice or bitterness, and rancor was not a part of his nature. He was of inestimable help in his party's counsels. In private life he was plain, honest, wholesome, and true. Modest, yet strong; retiring, yet insistent and persuading when his cause was just.

We are now so frequently reminded in this Chamber of the inexorable call of death that it has become to many of us a familiar figure, and not so dark and forbidding as portrayed by the poet:

Deep in a murky cave recess,
Laved by oblivion's listless stream, and
Fenced by shelving rocks and
Intermingled boughs of yew and
Cypress shade from all obtrusion
Of the busy noontide beams,
The monarch sits in unsubstantial majesty.

Rather do we after middle life regard death as an unseen but friendly hand that leads us through the deep valley of the shadows of eternity to our everlasting abiding place. In my mind's eye I can now see the sweet face of JOSHUA SALMON in the sunny region of eternity. A strong, true character on earth, he must be in the enjoyment of the reward that awaits the just made perfect. Our ranks are thinning fast, and on this gloomy Sunday we are reminded of the sad words of our great American poet:

All are scattered now and fled,
Some are married, some are dead;
And when I ask, with throbs of pain,
"Ah! when shall we all meet again?"
As in the days long since gone by,
The ancient timepiece makes reply—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

Let us all emulate the virtues of our departed friend and ever remember his daily life of simplicity and gracious deeds. JOSHUA S. SALMON is not dead. He still lives essentially in the lives of those who knew and loved him. His dignity of character, sweetness of temper, Christian fortitude, and healthful and entertaining converse can not but be an abiding influence upon us for all time.

Mr. FOSTER of Vermont. Mr. Speaker, first impressions are usually the most lasting. We remember first occasions. The man who has rounded out a busy life and has reached the leisure

of old age frequently recalls with vividness the facts and incidents of his early life when the picture of his later years and his greater achievement grow dim. So it is with the new member. The men with whom he first comes in contact make a lasting impression upon him.

One of the first members whom I met and with whom I became acquainted upon entering this body on the 1st of December a year ago was the late member from New Jersey. I sat beside him in the Committee on Claims. I learned to respect him, to esteem him. His uniform courtesy, his readiness to give his assistance whenever occasion offered without waiting for it to be asked, his kindness even when disagreeing with the other members of the committee endeared him to us all.

While he was a devoted member of the party to which I do not belong, I found him eminently fair on all occasions, eminently fair in his views upon all cases that were before that committee. He was not only fair but industrious, earnest, and faithful in the discharge of his duty, watchful of the interests of the Treasury of this great country of ours, and anxious to see that those who came before us had justice done them. He was honest and painstaking in all his work with us. He showed the result of his careful training and long experience in his chosen profession. The facts and the law in all the varied cases which we were called upon to examine were carefully investigated by him.

He exhibited a judicial fairness and earnest desire to get at the truth, wherever it might strike. He was quiet, unassuming, and unostentatious; yet earnest, independent, and tenacious of his judgment. He had the true spirit of the student, of the patient seeker after truth. He was a good listener, a logical reasoner, and a good debater.

And what was true of him in that committee was equally true of him on the floor of this House. It is not necessarily the noisiest man who is the most useful member of this body. This proposition is true everywhere:

The shallow murmur, but the deep are dumb.

It is probably true that to the great majority of the public they are the members of greatest service whose voices are most frequently heard, whose names are oftenest seen in print—the men who by their position as chairmen of the various committees naturally have charge on the floor of the House of the legislation that comes before us. But we who are familiar with the legislation that is enacted here, we who know how the work of this great legislative body is accomplished, fully appreciate the truth that the most useful member not infrequently is the man whose voice is seldom heard. He is the faithful builder, the man who exercises judgment in the forming and perfecting of measures in the committee; he is the man who by his investigation, by his research, his general intelligence and training, is able to shape the proposed legislation before it comes to the House for final action.

It may be truthfully said of this late member from New Jersey that he was one of the useful members of this House, a man belonging to that great host whose names are not less honorable because less honored by us here and by the world at large. His career was cut short without giving him an opportunity to gain that prominence in the House which his ability, his integrity, and his lovable nature were sure to win for him. In his death his family lost a good husband and father, this great Republic of ours a representative American, his State a high-minded, patriotic citizen, his district a conscientious and devoted Representative, and his party a resolute and steadfast supporter.

Mr. GRAFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of paying modest but sincere tribute to the memory of JOSHUA S. SALMON, of New Jersey. The circumstances of his death and the sudden demise of Mr. Otey, of Virginia, two days before—both having been colleagues upon the Committee on Claims, of which I was chairman—left a deep impression upon the minds and hearts of every member of that committee, and, indeed, caused a shock to all the members of the House. The twenty-fourth meeting of our committee was held on May 5, for the purpose of passing resolutions of condolence with the family and friends of Major Otey upon his demise. Mr. SALMON was appointed by the House as one of the Congressional escort to accompany the other members of the House appointed to attend the funeral of his colleague, Major Otey, upon the committee. Again, two days afterwards, on May 7, 1902, in the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, the committee met again, and I have the record of the committee now before me, and I read as follows:

Mr. GRAFF called attention to the fact of the death of two members of the Committee on Claims in as many days, and said that we all voiced the sentiment that Mr. SALMON was an amiable, conscientious man, careful in his conclusions, liberal to those who differed with him, and at all times a valuable member of the committee. He enjoyed the universal respect of all the members of the House.

Mr. MILLER, of Kansas, presented resolutions as follows, which were unanimously adopted:

"The Committee on Claims have heard with profound regret of the death

of Hon. JOSHUA S. SALMON, of New Jersey, who was a valuable and efficient member of this committee: Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives, That in the death of Hon. JOSHUA S. SALMON, Representative from the State of New Jersey, the Committee on Claims have met with a great loss in being called upon to part with the services of Mr. SALMON. As a member of the Committee he was at all times faithful and earnest in the investigation of all matters presented, and we sincerely testify to his marked ability, his kind and genial manner. As members of the committee individually we all feel that we have lost in him a friend, and one who at all times was mindful of the wishes of others, and in this way he commanded the respect and confidence of all his associates.

Be it also resolved, That as a further mark of respect the committee do now adjourn, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this committee and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased."

While it is true, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. SALMON was not without honor received at the hands of the people among whom he lived and among whom he died, yet it remains that we are not here this afternoon to speak of a man whose fame resounded through the world. And for that reason, for the particular reason that Mr. SALMON was a fair type of the general level of American life, American character, American religious, moral, social, and political conditions, we are appropriately devoting this hour to his memory.

There was something else but humor in the quaint remark of Abraham Lincoln, that "God loves the plain people best because He made the most of them." He was proud to constantly enroll himself as one of them. JOSHUA S. SALMON did not rise so high above the general level of the community in which he lived that he was not a part of them. He was a true example of American life, an index of the general level; and this Government is not created for the purpose of giving a few opportunities to those who have been especially endowed by God with gifts for obtaining great victories in commerce, in science, in art, and in politics, but the great purpose of the Republic is the uplifting of the general mass of its citizenship.

The experiences through which JOSHUA S. SALMON passed were the experiences of the millions of the people of this country to-day. A farm boy, not having passed through the bitterness of poverty, yet labor and trial and deprivation were not strangers to his career. He had been born in the same county where his life had been developed and where his disappointments had been borne and where his victories had been won, and where finally the community in which he had lived and of which he was a part met to perform the last sad rites of his burial.

I rejoice, Mr. Speaker, that there are many men in the United States of the same moral temperament and type, of the same intellectual level, who have accomplished the same achievements, who have lived to realize the same aspirations as had JOSHUA S. SALMON. He loved nature. He said one day in the committee room that he and his wife had been accustomed all through their lives to make long journeys in his own county and the surrounding counties. He loved the hills and the valleys of New Jersey. He was one of those men who loved nature; who can see the existence and promise of God in the opening of the flower; who can see that there is a divine purpose and plan running through human experience in the logical creation of the plant life of the world. No man who loves the flowers, who loves the trees, who loves the earth and sky, can help but love the greatest product of God Almighty—his own children.

I understand that JOSHUA S. SALMON with the eyes of faith saw another world, but we may differ about the immortality of the soul. The only two evidences that we may have of it here are the evidences which faith finds in revealed religion, or, without the aid of the Divine Book, we may be able to gropingly and blindly reason it out by analogy; because, forsooth, it is the longing of every soul, and because the Father has provided water to slake the thirst, and food to satisfy the appetite, and perfume and beauty and music and all of the things of nature to satisfy the longings of every physical sense, that therefore an after life and immortality must indeed be a fact.

However we may differ about the immortality of the soul, we may be certain of another immortality, and that is the immortality of the influence of a life which has been lived. That influence, while it may grow imperceptible in a few years, is still moving on. The great lesson of this hour is that the influence of his clean and pure life is immortal, and goes on in the current of life a force as indestructible as the everlasting hills.

JOSHUA S. SALMON, living on the same level with his neighbors around about him, interchanged with them the mutual influences of the lives of each other, and, Mr. Speaker, while I had but two characteristic opportunities of viewing his life and of forming conclusions thereon, they were very useful. First I had an opportunity to see what manner of man he was from his demeanor in the performance of his duty in the some twenty-three or twenty-four meetings of the committee had during the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. Second, I had an opportunity to breathe in the spirit which prevailed at that little town of Boonton when the members of the House went there to pay their last respects to the departed.

All business had ceased; every man had given up his occupation; the town was silent, but throbbing with the respect the entire community felt for this modest, silent, Christian, patriotic man who so loved his home; and while no doubt he took pride in the various honors conferred upon him, the position of prosecutor of the common pleas court in Morris County, the position of a member of the assembly of the State of New Jersey, and finally the crowning position of honor as a member of this House, yet I believe that after all the greatest interest in his life was the interest he took in the affairs of the community in which he lived. He moved in but one direction. He did not seek opportunity to get into the RECORD that he might see his name frequently appear. He made no play for public favor, he scrambled not for public notice, but moved always in the same direction, and that was in the direction of what he conceived to be his duty.

So, then, from that standpoint and analysis of the life of JOSHUA S. SALMON, I say that we are justified in spending this brief hour in tribute to the memory of a man who stood as a fair type of the general level of American citizenship. He was a silent man. The silent forces of nature are the most powerful. Sound is not force. One of the greatest forces of nature is that silent one which draws the waters from the oceans, the rivers, the ponds, and the creeks of the world, and takes them to the heights from which the generous clouds distribute them to the waste places of the earth; and so this silent man could not do otherwise than by his life exert a powerful and uplifting influence for good in the community where he lived and patiently worked and died.

This man, who lived the satisfying life of content, is an example of the golden mean which is commended by Horace in the following lines:

He that holds fast the golden mean,
And lives contentedly between,
The little and the great,
Feels not the wants that pinch the poor,
Nor plagues that haunt the rich man's door,
Embittering all his state.
The tallest pines feel most the power
Of wintry blasts; the loftiest tower
Comes heaviest to the ground;
The bolts that spare the mountain's side
His cloud-capt eminence divide,
And spread the ruin round.

But the pagan poet, Horace, does not fulfill my purpose of illustration or give full expression to this man's life; and his translator, the Christian poet, Cowper, carries the thought to higher heights, which the life of Mr. SALMON typified.

And is this all? Can Reason do no more
Than bid me shun the deep and dread the shore?
Sweet moralist! afloat on life's rough sea,
The Christian has an art unknown to thee;
He holds no parley with unmanly fears;
Where duty bids he confidently steers,
Faces a thousand dangers at her call,
And, trusting in his God, surmounts them all.

And, as I believe, this man, not the slave of ambition, contented in his career, fearlessly followed the commands of duty and his God.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, what are all our little ambitions, our brief antics on the stage of life? It is no wonder that genius even, brought face to face with the vacant, cold clay tenement of a departed friend, realizing its own insignificance, exclaimed:

Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a fleet-flitting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passes from life to his rest in the grave.

Mr. Speaker, few members of the Fifty-seventh Congress are apt to forget its horrible roll of death. Still fewer will forget the impressive coincidences in the deaths and funeral obsequies of Cummings of New York, Otey of Virginia, and SALMON of New Jersey—how the one died, how the second was appointed to accompany his remains home, and how he died before the funeral cortege was under way, and how the third was appointed as one of the committee to represent this House in paying its last sad debt of memorial observance at the grave of the second, and how the icy hand of that grim master of us all—Death—was laid on his shoulder, summoning him hence before that duty could be performed. On May 2 Amos Cummings, on May 4 Peter J. Otey, on May 5 J. S. SALMON passed away.

We have had much to remind us of those lines which Oliver Cromwell said "always chilled his bones:"

The glories of our blood and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armor against fate,
Death lays his icy hands on kings;
Scepter and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor creaked scythe and spade.

My service with Mr. SALMON taught me that he was self-made without the self-made man's pride; successful without haughti-

ness; self-reliant, but tolerant; knowing much, but willing and seeking to learn more. These are rare traits among men.

He was genial and kindly—in a word, followed Solomon's advice and "showed himself friendly"—as a consequence, "having friends." Hence, in a Republican county he could and did achieve Democratic victories. He was lovable personally, and in aiding him to compass his ends men forgot their politics and his.

Perhaps he knew more people by name and face than any other man in New Jersey. Certainly more people in Morris County, and probably a greater number in New Jersey called him by his given name than paid that tribute of personal affection to any other son of the Commonwealth.

He never forgot that the brightest intellect is, after all, but a poor halting substitute for work. He was therefore "diligent in business," and as a member of this House faithful in attendance and industrious—in his office in the discharge of committee duties and duties on the floor. When an old man dies, one "whose race is run," we easily reconcile ourselves to death.

If it be one who has "fought a good fight and kept the faith" we can even rejoice with him as he leaves the field of battle, which has been a field of victory achieved and duty finished. When a child dies we console ourselves with the reflection that pain, sorrow, suffering, labor have been spared it. Perhaps the saddest death is that of him in middle life, falling shattered like a statue whose outlines have nearly all appeared, but is still unfinished. Then it is that one can not help thinking or saying:

So many worlds, so much to do,
So little done, such things to be,
How know I what had need of thee,
For thou wert strong as thou wert true.

Truly, JOSHUA S. SALMON was strong and he was true.

In the prime of life, on the high tide of noble endeavor, at the beginning only of his usefulness in this body, death worked, in his taking off, disappointment to our well-founded expectations and shock to our loving hopes.

Nature hath nor thought nor pity for man. She is the Relentless Fate of the Greeks. But there is an Intelligence above nature, and in a kinder sense, and a more truly catholic spirit than the Dominican pronounced the sentence, "God will know His own." "His peace passeth all understanding."

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Speaker, the members of this House, Representatives and Delegates, come from all parts of the United States, from Hawaii to Maine, from Porto Rico to Oregon.

They are the chosen champions of their parties—Republican, Democratic, and Populistic—and of the local interests of the districts they represent.

Each is ambitious and anxious to gain and retain the approbation of the people he represents, and each works hard, ably, and loyally for the benefit of his district and for his own political advancement.

Under such circumstances it would be but natural to presume there would be little kind feeling or genuine friendship among them, but such a presumption would be erroneous and do injustice to the members of this honorable body.

I doubt whether among an equal number of men, thrown together anywhere in the wide world, there can be found as kindly feeling, as sweet sympathy, and as genuine friendship as exists, regardless of political affiliations, among the members of the House of Representatives of the United States.

They may—and do—in the House, in caucus, and in committee fight fiercely for party advantage and party success, but when the vote is taken and the question is settled they are gentlemen and friends in the purest sense of the word.

During my service in this House I have never known of any instance where any member has manifested an unwillingness to personally favor or befriend a brother member, regardless of his politics, and no member has met with death or misfortune without causing the sorrow or receiving the sympathy of all his brother members.

I regret, and share in the sorrow of his family and friends, the death of any member, but in the death of JOSHUA S. SALMON I further feel I sustain a personal loss—the loss of an able adviser, a genial, kindly companion, and a valued friend.

I first met him when he came here as a member of the Fifty-sixth Congress, and I began to know him and appreciate him when we were associated as members of its Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

That committee, while he was one of its members, had referred to it, carefully considered, reported to the House, and had passed a bill covering 630 printed pages, making further provisions for a civil government of Alaska, known as the "Civil Code of the District of Alaska."

The committee was engaged a number of days in considering the bill section by section, line by line, and almost word by word, and, necessarily, its members were closely associated in their work and became well acquainted with each other.

Mr. SALMON was a quiet, unassuming gentleman, but it required only a short time of service with him on that committee for all his associates to appreciate his ability as a lawyer, his statesmanship, his patriotism, his honesty, his solid worth as a member and a man, and he grew on us from the first day of our acquaintance until his death. We soon came to know that when he proposed to make a suggestion it would be sound and advisable, and I do not remember one made by him that was not adopted.

He was not only a good lawyer, but an able legislator. He was careful, conservative and fearless, and, in my judgment, was guided solely by his sense of right and justice.

In addition to my association with him in committee and on this floor we lived during his service here at the same hotel and we spent many quiet, pleasant evenings together in social intercourse, and such intercourse only increased my respect for and my admiration of him, and I can not command language to adequately do justice to his character.

He was as gentle as a child and as firm as granite. He was refined, tender, and sympathetic, and seemed to wish all mankind well. I never heard him use a word that could not with propriety be used in any company.

He was of Scotch descent, his ancestors having come to this country about the year 1640, and it was easy to detect in him many traits of his sturdy Scotch ancestry.

He was a self-made man. All that he was, the position he achieved, was due to his own exertions and honest worth. He acquired a good education. Studied law and was admitted to the bar of his own State of New Jersey and of the United States of America. He practiced his profession to the credit of himself and the benefit of his clients and won the confidence, respect, and love of all who knew him. He served his people in the legislature of his State and in this House of Representatives, and always to their entire satisfaction, and while serving them here he laid down his burdens and went to receive the reward that always awaits such an honorably and well spent life.

While I knew him only a few years, I shall remember him and think of him and feel his influence as long as I live, and I humbly submit this brief tribute to his memory and worth.

Mr. RANSDELL of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, while I was in New York City attending the funeral of Hon. Amos Cummings an evening paper announced the sudden and untimely death of Hon. JOSHUA S. SALMON, of New Jersey. A strange coincidence attended the demise of these two men and that of Hon. Peter Otey, of Virginia. After the death of Cummings, on May 2, 1902, Otey was wired, asking him to act as one of the Congressional escort, and an answer came on the 4th saying he was dead. Then SALMON was notified by wire to act as escort for Otey's remains, and on the 6th came word that he, too, had joined the silent majority and passed into the shade of the great valley of the grave. All three were staunch Democrats; all from the original 13 States which gave being to our immortal Union; all of great prominence in State and national councils; all men of strong individuality and great popularity, and their deaths in such quick succession—Cummings on the 2d, Otey on the 4th, and SALMON on the 6th—cast a deep gloom among their colleagues of the House and Senate and in all the public life of the Capitol.

I do not think such an occurrence ever happened before in the history of our country. Otey, pallbearer of Cummings, dies before the latter is buried, and SALMON, pallbearer to Otey, joins his colleague in the great congress of the other world ere his remains are laid in their last earthly home. All belonged to the minority which could so ill-afford to lose any of its members, and especially such shining lights. I felt consoled, as a party man, with the thought that the "Lord loveth whom he chasteneth," and the Democratic party was then receiving such severe punishment it must surely be in favor above.

What shall I say about the life and character of Mr. SALMON? To those who knew him better I must leave the task of writing his biography and shall give only a few impressions formed during the two years of our pleasant friendship. We were thrown together frequently at our hotel, and our wives were excellent friends, hence I had a good opportunity to know him. His last day in the House, the Saturday preceding his death on the following Tuesday, we were together all day, lunched together, and walked up from the Capitol to our hotel.

I remember well how much he talked about his wife, whom he loved devotedly. She was unwell at the time, and he was very solicitous about her. My wife had been similarly affected, and on describing how successful her doctor had been he insisted upon my writing him at once about Mrs. Salmon. I did so while he was sitting by me, as he was a man of action and did not believe in delay. Little did I dream then that the strong, hearty man, so full of vigor, bright thoughts, and love for wife and children, would in a few short hours be called to another world. I do not think he had any premonition of his fate, and yet a small occur-

rence would indicate it. He was to go to Boonton that evening for a stay of several days, Mrs. Salmon being then at home, and though he had never before called to say farewell when leaving Washington, on that occasion he stopped at my room to tell Mrs. Ransdell and myself good-bye. We thought nothing of it at the time, but coupled with the great shock of his death two days later the act seemed providential.

I feel it a privilege to have been with him that last day in our country's Capitol, and recalling now his conversation, I take pleasure in recording that his sentiments expressed that day were those of a Christian gentleman, a scholarly lawyer, a wise, conservative legislator, and, best of all, a fond father and loving husband. We had many such talks and all of them left on my mind a pleasant, healthful impression. And yet I do not mean to say he was a brilliant talker. In fact, he was at times prosy and prolix. In describing events in his life or telling anecdotes, of which he was very fond, he sometimes went into minute details, leaving nothing to the imagination, and bringing in many side issues which had only a vague connection with his subject. More than once have I heard Mrs. Salmon say: "Hurry up, Josh. Bring that story to a close." But when it did close there was something clean, wholesome, and witty in it which invariably brought a hearty laugh from his hearers. Like all good raconteurs, he enjoyed his own stories, and his laugh was as infectious as that of Private John Allen. In discussing legal questions Mr. SALMON was unusually clear and concise. No side issues were brought in them. Fresh and resonant as the tones of a bell came the ideas from bright mind and fluent tongue. His opinion on legal subjects was held in the highest esteem by his colleagues. I heard the chairman of his committee say of him that when they were reading aloud the dry provisions of the Alaskan code, every now and then Mr. SALMON would say, "Hold on, Mr. Chairman, let us read that over again," and the committee always cheerfully retraced their steps, for they knew he had a good suggestion to offer.

Mr. SALMON, while not in any sense a purist or a Puritan, was one of the most honest and exemplary men I have ever known. His happiness consisted in doing his whole duty to his constituents and his country; in cheering and brightening by his own sunny nature the lives of all with whom he came in contact, from the humblest servitor in the Capitol to the proudest official; in delightful conversation and exchange of views with congenial friends, and in the sweet intercourse of an ideal home circle of six loving, happy children, and the best of earthly blessings—a good wife. My heart bled and still bleeds for that home, but I believe the heavenly Father, who doeth all things best, has wife and children in his keeping, and I also believe that the father and husband, though hidden to mortal eyes, still watches over his loved ones and aids them in their earthly journey.

Good-bye, my friend! While here I loved thee well and hope to meet thee some day in the valley beyond the river, where we can rest under the shade of pleasant trees and live again our happy days. Thy memory and the influence of thy pure, sweet life shall never pass from me, but I shall garner them in my holy of holies among the most precious treasures of my life.

The monarch may forget the crown
That on his head so late hath been;
The bridegroom may forget the bride
Was made his own but yester e'en;
The mother may forget the babe
That smiles so sweetly on her knee;
But forget thee will I ne'er, Glencairn,
And all that thou hast done for me.

Mr. NEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I arise to-day to lay a single flower upon the grave of my deceased friend, JOSHUA S. SALMON. It had never been my fortune to meet Mr. SALMON until after the opening of the Fifty-seventh Congress. We had been placed by Speaker HENDERSON upon the same committee, the Committee on Claims, and there I first met him and first learned to appreciate and to love him.

The Committee on Claims occupies in some respects a unique and peculiar position, in that the members of that committee, upon all matters that come before it, are judges and jurors. They pass not only upon the facts, but upon the law, and, to some extent, lacking the law, they sit as chancellors in equity to determine what claims, in fairness and in good conscience, should be allowed by the Government.

The chairman of that committee had assigned Mr. SALMON, Mr. FOSTER of Vermont, and myself upon the same subcommittee, and thus we three became more intimately acquainted with each other than we did even with the other members of that committee. But not alone in subcommittee were matters presented that tested the knowledge, the good judgment, and the fairness of Mr. SALMON. Each subcommittee reports to the whole committee, and each then expresses to the other his opinion of the matters brought before us, and I can say truthfully that whether in subcommittee or when we met as a whole, Mr. SALMON brought

to the consideration of the matters before us a thorough knowledge of the law, a complete comprehension of the facts, and an earnest desire to know the right and then to do it. I soon learned to respect him as a lawyer, as one who was thoroughly versed in the principles of the law; but beyond the mere letter of the law I found that there was grounded in him the principle of equity and of right, and that where a claim came before our committee, and especially where it was one resulting in a personal injury and he believed that the person injured had an equitable and just claim upon the Government, he unhesitatingly so expressed himself. And yet he was sincerely honest and conscientious, and more than once, yea, many times, when matters came before our subcommittee or in our committee as a whole in which he believed the Government was not responsible and should not respond in damages to the claims that were presented he openly and unhesitatingly said so, and no mere sympathy for the injured or feeling for the distressed ever induced him to recommend the payment of a dollar or a penny that he did not believe was right.

The more I knew him and the better I became acquainted with him the more I esteemed and regarded him, and although but a few short months had passed from the time I had made his acquaintance until he ceased to be one of our number, yet such was the estimation in which I held him that I would have unhesitatingly left to his judgment, to his fairness, and to his determination any matter of the highest importance I might have had of my own.

I do not know, Mr. Speaker, that I could say more than that though I occupied the rest of the day. It is strange that one so young as he, and in the full bloom, apparently, of health, for I had never heard an intimation from him that he was ailing in the slightest, should be taken from our midst. It is but a reminder of the old thought of the Persian poet, who lived many centuries ago, who, in speaking of life, said:

'Tis but a tent, where takes his one day's rest,
A Sultan to the realm of Death address:
The Sultan rises, and the dark Ferrash
Strikes, and prepares it for another guest.

Of Mr. SALMON's religious ideas or belief I know absolutely nothing, but I did know enough of Mr. SALMON to say that he had lived such a life, had been so true to his convictions of what he believed to be just and right, that to him in the future could only come the words, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Mr. BALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that upon the death of a brother member of this House his colleagues should gather to pay tribute to his memory and review his life, character, and services. It is appropriate also that the House has recently adopted the custom of meeting upon the holy Sabbath day for these occasions.

It is a sad fact, Mr. Speaker, that the grim reaper has invaded the ranks of the Fifty-seventh Congress with all too frequent tread and gathered into his embrace a larger percentage of its membership, perhaps, than that of any previous Congress. Within the two years nearly twenty members have answered the summons from the Maker of us all. Only two Sundays ago we pronounced eulogies upon the life and character of my colleagues from Texas, Mr. Sheppard and Mr. De Graffenreid, and that of Mr. Russell, late a member of this House from the New England State of Connecticut. Since then two other members of this House, Mr. Rumble of Iowa and Mr. Moody of North Carolina, have gone to their last reward.

Reference has already been made during these services to the fact that when the message from on high came for JOSHUA S. SALMON three members of the Fifty-seventh Congress then awaited sepulture at the same time—Mr. Cummings, of New York; Major Otey, of Virginia, and the friend whose earthly life we have met to-day to commemorate.

These occasions would be wasted, Mr. Speaker, if we did not stop a moment, in addition to paying tribute to the memory of our brother members, and find a lesson to be learned by the living—of the philosophy and the uncertainty of life, and of the certainty that death must come to us all.

It has been said by one of the speakers to-day that we are prepared for the death of the old; we can be in a measure prepared for the death of the very young, who are thereby spared the sorrows and vicissitudes of after life, but it is hard for us to reconcile ourselves to the death of those who are taken away in the flower of their usefulness. The life of such a one is sometimes pictured as a broken shaft; but, Mr. Speaker, when we have but a few years at best, and when as individuals we are only mere atoms in the sphere of human activity, is it for us to say when the proper time has come to die? Is it not a truth to be gleaned from all the addresses on this occasion that our brother left practically all that mortal man can hope to leave to posterity and to his family—a life well rounded in its usefulness, beautiful

in its simplicity and devotion to duty; a life that has left no stain upon his memory and that is a benediction and a consolation to his friends and his family?

Our dead friend was of Scotch ancestry, although for nearly three hundred years New England claimed the worthy stock of which he came as her own. It has been said by his successor, Mr. FLANAGAN, that one of the ancestors of our departed friend was knighted by Robert Bruce. Mr. Speaker, "we have no blue blood here, save the royal, ruddy drops which course from honest hearts to quicken healthy brains;" but we have a knighthood that is the birthright of every citizen of the United States, conferred upon everyone by the beneficence of the free government under which we live, the knighthood of equal rights and opportunities, and then we have a knighthood which each individual can confer upon himself; and JOSHUA S. SALMON conferred knighthood upon himself, because he always carried with him, wherever he went, in all the walks of life, upon his breast "the white flower of a blameless life."

Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to know Mr. SALMON well, not only as a member of this House, but personally and socially. We were associated together upon the committee whose chairman [Mr. WARNER] has paid him such high tribute and such well-deserved encomium this afternoon. We lived together at the same hotel. I also bear witness to the fact that he was not only a valuable, faithful, efficient member of this House, an untiring and patient worker upon committees, but a man of high character and a Christian gentleman. Some one has said of another of New England's sons (I do not quote with exactness, but express the sentiment) that "In his composition the coarser clay of which men are made was tempered by the finer sort from which woman is fashioned, and thereby he became a yet more manly man." This can be truly said of our dead friend, for without thought of effeminacy we can say, he was a lovable man.

It was my sad privilege, along with the chairman of the Committee on Claims [Mr. GRAFF] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LLOYD], who have added their tributes to-day, and others of the Congressional committee, to attend his funeral in the city of Boonton, and like them I am prepared to say that seldom does it come to any man to have showered upon him in death the tributes of respect and esteem that were everywhere evident upon that occasion. As has been said, every business had stopped, every house was closed, and the entire population of the city, old and young, rich and poor, attended the funeral services. From out the windows of nearly every establishment we caught glimpses of his portrait encircled with mourning emblems, to testify to the universal respect and esteem in which he was held. His had been a busy life, made up of good deeds, kind words and actions in the performance of his daily duty, and he had won the confidence and affection of all who knew him, regardless of political affiliations or conditions.

Only the evening before his death he had attended a meeting of the fire wardens and of the Holmes Library Association, thus showing how closely he had kept in touch, despite the high honors which had come to him, with the local institutions of his home people. He was a member and a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Boonton, a director in the national bank there, and in all the activities which went to make up the life of that little city he was the head and front and its most honored citizen.

As proof of the fact to which my friend from Illinois [Mr. GRAFF] has so eloquently referred, that he was a man of the plain people, who kept in close touch with that citizenship which goes to make up the glory of this Republic, I hold in my hand a tribute that was paid him by those of lowly walk in life. The Slavonic Band, of Boonton, in a letter addressed to his devoted wife, said:

To our deep sorrow we have learned of your almost unparalleled loss of one who was a friend to us, strangers in this great land; one who was a friend to us poor working people, and always had a friendly word for us. How much was he to his beloved family! Believe us that we feel the loss with you, and as Christians think that this earthly trial is only a dream to which an awakening must follow, to meet again and never to part. We, as foster children of this country, knowing that the esteemed deceased was our fatherly friend, would like to have the honor to be allowed to render our services at his funeral if the arrangements would permit the same.

That was a tribute which speaks louder than any eulogy we can utter here to-day.

Others more familiar than I with his early career have spoken of the many positions of trust and honor filled by Mr. SALMON before his election to Congress. My acquaintance with him began only after that date. I do know that while here he came up to the full measure of a faithful public servant, and that when he was cut down, when only 56 years of age, in the full tide of his usefulness, we all felt that we had suffered an almost irreparable loss. The summons to him, "Come up higher," came so unexpectedly that it was hard for us to realize our loss. It came to him suddenly, for he had awakened at 7 o'clock in the morning, expressing his intention to go out and attend to some business,

and in one-half hour thereafter he was no more. Death had come suddenly, but it did not meet him unprepared, for all his life had been a preparation, so living here as to deserve a higher and better life. A score of years is as nothing in the sum of eternity. The great question is, when called to die, "Are you ready" to meet that Creator "from out whose hand the centuries fall like grains of sand?"

Our brother was ready; as others have borne witness, he was a devoted Christian. We heard his pastor, who knew him best in life, and who can speak better than I of his Christian experience and conduct, deliver an eloquent address over the bier of our departed friend in the church of which he was an honored member in life. I take these lines from his sermon upon that occasion:

In every line of activity which made for goodness and for help he was strongly and sincerely interested and engaged. And all because he believed that life was an opportunity given him by God which he must not fail to improve to the utmost. And this leads me to the lower depths of his nature. Believing that life was an opportunity, he knew that to make it effective there must be a belief in God, and early in his career he took opportunity to confess publicly and plainly by uniting with this church his faith in and dependence upon God. His faith in God and in Jesus Christ as God manifest in human form was the basis of his life of purpose, of his life of goodness, of his constant sense of his responsibility to God. He was a Christian man first of all, and this was the secret of his successful life.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I can only add my profound conviction that our brother is now safely anchored "beyond the dark sea" awaiting the coming of his loved ones. Wife and children can find abiding consolation and hope in the assurance that it can be said of him that while here "he loved his fellow-man" and served his Master, and that the blessing and promise which fell from the lips of Him whom he served, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," is the everlasting reward that comes to men like JOSHUA S. SALMON.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, a swift messenger bore the summons to quit this earthly existence to JOSHUA S. SALMON. The quick response separated him from every human tie and left the bitterest cup of grief for the family so suddenly bereft. As the sad news was carried to his friends there came this expression to the sorrowful message: "It can not be." His strong physique and apparent healthfulness was an earnest to everyone of many years of life and vigor. How strange the work of death! It respects no age nor condition. Those in the flower of youth, the power of manhood, or the decline of age yield alike to its determined sway. The unexpected call of Mr. SALMON to the Beyond in the midst of his usefulness and in the prime of his manhood is another forceful example of the uncertainty of life and the illustration of the fact that no one knows the time when the spark of existence may go out.

Mr. SALMON was a man of tranquil temper, considerate and thoughtful about everything with which he was connected. He was free from ostentation. He was plain, frank, and genial. It was my good fortune to be associated with him in committee work in this House. In this labor he showed himself to be painstaking and faithful to duty. The members of the committee will remember his superior advice, his analytical judgment, and practical suggestions. He was rather slow to assert himself—his perception was not so quick as some—but his comprehension of the subject exhibited his potential ability. He was observant of little things. After all, the sum of useful endeavor is measured by the aggregation of little things. By this standard he would measure far above the mediocre. He would stand amongst those whose lives are crowned with success and who have benefited the world by their contact with it.

The scene in Boonton, N. J., the home of Mr. SALMON, when the funeral escort appointed by Congress wended its way from the station to the comfortable and unpretentious residence where his body lay will not soon be forgotten. It was observed that the activities of business had ceased. Many stores were draped in mourning, the streets were lined with the sorrowing throng, who were concerned to pay the last tribute of respect to their honored townsman and personal friend. I remember as we waited near the doorway an old man with tears on his face and the marks of toil upon his person said to his associate standing by, "John, we have lost our best friend." In another group waiting near the church for the family to pass in I heard this expression: "Josh was the poor man's friend. He never forgot us."

When the congregation was seated in the church where the religious service was held I observed a uniformed body had prominent place. To my surprise it was the volunteer fire company of which he had been an active member; there not to contend against the flames and overcome them, but to lay the flower upon the bier and water it with the tears of their sorrow that their brother could no more respond to the alarm of fire and relieve the distress incident thereto. When the pastor made reference to the deceased, and spoke of his honor, integrity, and upright life, and commended his Christian character, it was plainly observant

that Mr. SALMON held a warm place in the affections of those who knew him best, and was respected by all. He had touched humanity at many points. The banker and the day laborer, the professional man and the merchant, were alike the recipients of his favor and the beneficiaries of his life.

Mr. SALMON's chief virtue was in his moral influence and Christian manhood. His life each day was an exhibition of the truthfulness of his profession. No one doubted him. He was a forceful exemplar of right living. His words and acts brought no reflection on Christianity. Think as we may about religion, discard the Bible if it is thought best and class it with profane history, belittle the work of the church and discourage individual devotion to the tenets of Christianity, but when the coffin shall hold the body, the funeral dirge shall be sung, and mother earth receive back its own, the greatest consolation that can come to the survivors is the hope of the resurrection and eternal union of loved ones where separations never take place and tears are never known.

A faithful wife and loving children survive Mr. SALMON. What a beautiful monument he has left them. A structure of his own hand. The heritage of a pure and upright life. The marble shaft erected over the grave by family and friends may crumble to earth and be forgotten, but the influence of his good deeds will continue like the waves of the mighty ocean, rolling on until they break upon the farther shore. His influence will tend to strengthen and encourage long after the body has turned to dust and the marks of recognition shall be effaced.

Our friend has gone, and his untimely taking reminds me of these words:

Death takes us unawares
And stays our hurrying feet,
The great design unfinished lies,
Our lives are incomplete.

[Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, there are several members who have prepared eulogies on Mr. SALMON, but who are unable to be present to-day. I ask unanimous consent that they have permission to print their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Unanimous consent is asked by the gentleman from New Jersey that members of the House have leave to print remarks upon the subject of these resolutions. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolutions were then unanimously agreed to.

And then, in pursuance of the resolutions, the House (at 2 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

SENATE.

MONDAY, February 9, 1903.

Rev. A. H. GJEVRE, of the city of New York, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God and Heavenly Father, Thou art the giver of every good gift and of every perfect gift, for it cometh down from Thee, the Father of light, in whom there is no variableness or shadow of turning. This great and glorious country, the United States of America, is truly a gift of Thee. Thou hast made it a refuge and a home for millions of people who previously had no home, and Thou hast blessed us abundantly unto this day. But we need Thy blessing every day, O Lord, and we ask Thee to bless our country, and our people.

Bless our President and his family. Protect him from all danger and harm. Bless the Congress and all its members. Bless the members of the Senate, and let the spirit of love, of truth, and of wisdom rest on them and guide them and lead them to perform Thy glorious will, and work for the true welfare and progress of our country and our people. May they experience Thy love, Thy mercy, and Divine guidance through every day.

Hear us, O Lord, for we ask Thee in the blessed name of Jesus our Redeemer. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last, when, on request of Mr. McCUMBER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

CHAPLAINS IN THE NAVY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 23d ultimo, all correspondence relating to the pay and status of Navy chaplains that passed between the Secretary of the Navy and Navy chaplains from November 1, 1901, to the present time; which, with the accompanying